

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY  
422-427 Eleventh Street, Telephone MAIN 3300.  
CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES  
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY  
York Office: 1111 Broadway, 11th floor, Tribune Bldg.  
N. Y. Office: 1111 Broadway, 11th floor, Tribune Bldg.  
La. Office: Third National Bank Bldg.  
Dist. Office: Ford Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER  
Daily and Sunday: 30 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday: \$2.50 per year  
Daily, without Sunday: 25 cents per month  
SUNDAY RATES BY MAIL  
Daily and Sunday: 35 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday: \$4.00 per year  
Daily, without Sunday: 25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday: \$3.00 per year  
Sunday, without Daily: \$1.00 per year  
Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.  
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

## NOVEMBER.

November's brow is glorified  
With frosty diamonds, far and wide,  
And like a queenly figure she  
Pays to her subjects lavishly  
The debt fair Mother Nature owes  
In streaming, gleaming, brimming mows.

In golden grain and other spoil  
She pays the faithful for their toil,  
And from her granaries well-stored  
She gives to man his just reward  
For duties of the past well-done  
Beneath the heat of summer's sun.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Do you live in Alexandria?

A man must make a stake nowadays before  
he can eat a steak.

Everything is still going up in the United  
States and bombs are still coming down in Eng-  
land.

Be ambitious. Strive to have your name en-  
listed among the \$5,000 contributors to the cam-  
paign funds in 1924.

Watch out now for the eleventh hour. It's bound  
to come before election, and it always brings  
statements or roorbacks.

After the big fight is all over, the American  
opulation will probably agree that both Hughes  
and Wilson are Americans.

Tending the furnace at \$1.75 per day is only  
one floor below tending the nation at \$75,000 per  
year. That is at the White House.

The price of print paper ought to go down  
next Tuesday. The political press agents  
will be back on their regular jobs.

If Virginia feels bad over going dry, let her  
write a letter to Maine, which has the real recipe  
for quenching a thirst in an arid country.

In reading political speeches, the newspaper  
copy desk prefers those who talk little and say  
much rather than those who talk much and say  
little.

They are making ice cream freezers in Purga-  
tory, N. H. They probably would be more wel-  
come in the other purgatory we hear so much  
about.

A prize fighter thinks there is nobody his  
weight can lick him. Politicians are the same,  
except that more than one man puts over the  
knock-out.

It's hard to understand why they don't run  
for president of the steel corporation or some  
other job which pays \$100,000 a year and requires  
less fuss to get it.

"Heads we win or lose, but tails we can't lose,"  
says Indiana. Which makes it certain that the  
rooster will crow in the Hoosier State whatever  
the result on November 7.

Those adding-machine men should not waste  
so much time among businessmen when the fore-  
casters of the Democratic and Republican National  
committees still are on the job.

The politicians all claim that they are candi-  
dates because they answer the call of the people.  
Which indicates that the majority of the populace  
is hard of hearing or said call is a whisper.

Miss Catherine Hughes has "made" the Wel-  
lesley crew, we are informed. In a few more  
days we will know whether her daddy followed  
her example and "made" the White House.

November 8—The day when adversity claims  
the land and poverty and suffering shall rule,  
or, peace and prosperity, happiness and content-  
ment. It all depends on your point of view.

City folk hate to be called farmers. But if we  
were one of those Aroostook County, Maine,  
tillers of the soil that are raking in \$2,000,000 a  
month on potatoes, we would be satisfied to have  
them call us anything.

Mr. Wilson has never sought to check waste  
in appropriations. He has signed every "pork-  
barrel" bill presented to him, and his own per-  
sistency alone drove the \$50,000,000 shipping bill  
job through Congress. Thus he has made waste  
paper of a second pledge of the Democratic na-  
tional platform of 1912. Thus he has run true  
again to form as a breaker of faith and a dodger  
of contracts made by and for him when he was  
a candidate for office.—New York Tribune.

Confident as was the Kaiser's speech to his  
soldiers on the Somme front, it was couched in  
a very different tone from that which filled his  
proclamations during the early part of the war.  
Now there is no question of the irresistible ad-  
vance of triumphant troops, but a laudation of  
"self-devoted valor, fighting to the last breath"  
and "a tenacious struggle against half the world  
and against the manifold superiority of numbers."  
In short, there is a recognition that Germany is  
fighting on the defensive. And no matter how  
the tide may ebb and flow at points, the trend is  
inevitably the same toward Germany's final de-  
feat.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## A Campaign Speech.

Henry D. Estabrook, of New York, made a  
campaign speech to Washingtonians in behalf of  
Charles Evans Hughes at Convention Hall the  
other night. It was a good speech that Mr. Es-  
tabrook made.

To begin with, he said that "all particular is-  
sues are merged in the general issue of 'Hughes  
vs. Wilson'."

No one can quarrel with that statement, ex-  
cept possibly to request a transposition of the  
names.

"There are times when knocking becomes a  
scared duty," said Mr. Estabrook. That's a good  
line, and it rings true.

The speaker mentioned that Mr. Wilson once  
expressed the wish to see Mr. Bryan knocked in-  
to a cocked hat. Maybe that's why Mr. Wilson  
made Mr. Bryan Secretary of State.

Incidentally, Mr. Estabrook declared his eagerness  
to help knock Mr. Wilson into a cocked hat.  
(Queer that we have so much allusion to Colonial  
headgear on the trail of Secretary Baker's Valley  
Forge remarks!)

Mr. Estabrook expressed a hope that harmony  
might be evolved out of Republicanism of varied  
hues, such as "Plutonian black, or lily white;  
ringed, straked, striped or piebald," thus no less  
manifesting his optimism than expressing the  
scope of his human outlook.

The speaker professed a large admiration for  
Mr. Marshall. (Mr. Marshall is Vice President  
and a candidate for re-election.) That is, a com-  
paratively large admiration. He said Mr. Marshall  
is handicapped by his teammate, "who will neither  
go nor stand still, but takes it out in prancing."

Persons who don't like college professors, no  
matter how far they may be removed from col-  
legians, certainly did enjoy that shaft.

"To pause and to hesitate are by no means  
synonymous," said Mr. Estabrook, but he didn't  
demonstrate the proposition. To continue:

This man from New York who grew up in  
Nebraska talked a whole lot more like a Ne-  
braskan—habitat far from the city of Lincoln—  
than he did like a New York counsel for an arbitra-  
tion league.

Mr. Wilson, he asseverated, "lacks integrity,  
that moral tissue that constitutes character, con-  
sistency, constancy," and is "a genie conjured out  
of an inkwell," "by nature effeminate," "robust  
only in words."

Then, just to round it all out in a pleasant  
sort of way, he says that "Mr. Wilson is not a  
man of his word."

As a matter of fact, that's what we thought  
Mr. Estabrook was driving at all the time. We'll  
leave it to Mr. Tumulty whether the speaker had  
the right hunch.

Democrats say Republicans blame the admin-  
istration for the weather that Republicans don't  
like. Here's proof of it, in Mr. Estabrook's  
speech:

"To call Mr. Wilson a weather-cock is unfair  
to the weather-cock."

Here's a place where the talented speaker's feet  
slept—no, slipped:

"Nobody really believes in the therapeutic  
value of the dog's hair that bit him."

Whoever heard of a dog with a hairlip?

After considering Mr. Wilson from various  
points of view, Mr. Estabrook asks:

"What can you do with such a man except to  
love him or despise him?"

Oh, well. That's what it's all about, anyway.  
You cast your vote to show your choice.

Yes, it was a good speech that Mr. Estabrook  
made—that is, a good campaign speech—that's all.

## Suffrage and Partisanship.

It probably will not be debated that the women  
of the United States are going to get the ballot.  
When they will get it is another question.

In view of the general expectation that suf-  
frage will be granted eventually, it is interesting  
to consider the point of view of a leader of the  
women of the Alberta suffragists, who, with those  
of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia,  
have won their fight. She is Mrs. Zellie McClung,  
who is touring the United States for the National  
American Woman Suffrage Association.

"I am amazed," she said, in a recent inter-  
view, "at the hide-bound partisanship shown  
on all sides of the political campaign for Presi-  
dent.

"It is foolishness, this bandying of un-  
pleasant words between the candidates. It is  
petty and trifling and when all the women  
have the vote you will see it done away with."

"The ready-made opinion factories now in  
full swing for one candidate or the other will  
be laughed at then."

"The Republican, Democratic and other po-  
litical parties won't be anything but labels  
when the women get the vote throughout this  
country."

"In our four Canadian provinces now hav-  
ing suffrage, the women show little inclination  
to link themselves with either party. Nor do  
they all agree among themselves. Each does  
her own thinking. They are willing to listen to  
all claims from all sides, but they wear no  
labels on their backs to bind them to any prin-  
ciples or persons they don't believe in."

"The national suffrage organization I am  
associated with here, also the other suffrage  
organizations, have taken the same stand, and  
when they get what they've got coming to  
them they'll do the same thing our women  
did."

"The tremendous increase in the independ-  
ent vote of this country will put the political  
parties on a strictly goods delivering basis."

Mrs. McClung said the voting women of the  
Canadian suffrage provinces have formed a pro-  
visional laws committee and will demand enact-  
ment of bills for municipal hospitals, equal  
property rights for married women and mothers'  
pensions.

"That is the kind of legislation the women are  
interested in and will back with their votes," said  
Mrs. McClung.

Wouldn't it be terrible if bloodthirsty Villa and  
his gang of murderers and rapists (inspired  
though they be, according to Baker, with all the  
characteristics of Washington's Continentals)  
should clean up on tottering Carranza (for whom  
we have paid the last full price in order to bolster  
his tyranny), and turn his victorious army in our  
direction the first week in November just when  
we are asked to be thankful that "he has kept us  
out of war?" It would be more than annoying.  
It would be terrible. It would be doubly terrible  
because of our lack of ability to defend ourselves  
even now after months of warning. May it never  
occur. If it does not occur—in this or kindred  
eventuality—it will be Providence on guard. If it  
does occur, we reap what we sow.—Grand Rapids  
Herald.

"Limited Means But Unlimited  
Determination."

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

A biographer says that when "Stonewall" Jack-  
son went to West Point one could read in his  
awkward figure and in his grim face the determi-  
nation, "I have come to stay."

Jackson's whole course at the academy proved  
the strength of his purpose. Owing to his pre-  
vious meager education, he was very low in his  
class standing when he entered. But so earnest  
was he in his determination to succeed that just  
before "taps" (lights out) sounded, he would pile  
coal high on his grate, and after the lights were  
out he would lie on the floor with his head close  
to the fire studying far into the night.

"He rose steadily year by year," said a class-  
mate, "until we used to say, if we had to stay an  
other year 'old Jack' would be at the head of the  
class." So well did he make up his deficiencies  
that he was graduated seventeenth in a class of  
seventy.

Among the rules of conduct which young  
Jackson compiled for his guidance, was this one:  
"You may be whatever you resolve to be." In  
spite of temptations, disappointments and hin-  
drance Jackson lived up to his youthful resolu-  
tions.

How many youths start out with the grim de-  
termination to succeed that young Jackson  
brought to his studies at West Point? What a  
difference there is in the expression in the faces  
of the youths now entering our academies and col-  
leges every year! In some of them one can read  
this: "I shall stay if everything goes smoothly  
and I get plenty of money from home; but if the  
money is not forthcoming and I have to go out  
and earn it or if the work is too hard I will quit."

In others we read the same grim determination  
which means, as it did with Jackson at West  
Point, "I have come to stay." "I have come to  
get from this academic course everything that it  
can possibly yield."

"Limited means but unlimited determination"  
is the motto over the door of a school in the  
South for poor boys and poor girls, those who  
are struggling desperately to get a start in the  
world.

This has been the slogan of many a poor boy  
and poor girl who has made a desperate fight  
for a place in the sun. And what an inspiring,  
encouraging slogan it is! "Limited means but un-  
limited determination!"

After all, limited means are unimportant com-  
pared with unlimited determination. An unlim-  
ited determination can overcome all obstacles; it  
can cure the disease of poverty and wipe out im-  
itations because it can make means; it can make  
a road to your goal where you may not now see  
the way.

Limited means are no match, no serious handi-  
cap for unlimited determination. Give a poor boy  
the alphabet, good health, and unlimited determi-  
nation and there is no keeping him back. There  
is no placing limits to his career, for he has the  
tools for the working out of a superb destiny.

On every hand boys and girls, men and women,  
are complaining that they cannot get on in the  
world, that they have no chance to lift themselves  
out of commonness and the limitations of their  
environment because of their limited means. My  
friends, it is not the limited means that is keep-  
ing you back so much as the limited determination. If  
you had unlimited determination the limited  
means wouldn't look so formidable to you—  
wouldn't count when pitted against your determi-  
nation.

Any one who takes for his slogan "Limited  
means but unlimited determination" and lets it  
ring continually in his ears, especially the unlim-  
ited determination part of it, can not be downed,  
can not be held back from the achievement of his  
purpose. For that one who is on fire with his  
aim, who never recognizes defeat, who cannot be  
discouraged, stopped, or turned aside, means do  
not count and obstacles are of no avail. He is  
going straight to his goal.

The Adamson bill, which is being flaunted from  
one end of this country to the other as the greatest  
victory ever won by organized labor, will never  
become a working law. It is bound to be held by  
the Supreme Court of the United States, as class  
legislation. The Congress of the United States  
has no authority to say that men working in one  
department of an employer shall work so many  
hours for so much money and totally ignore the  
men working in another department for the same  
employer.

When the time comes for the Adamson bill to  
go into effect, organized labor will awake to the  
realization that it has been handed a lemon. And  
the re-election of Mr. Wilson means four years  
of sucking a lemon which has been handed us  
scented with orange blossoms.—Peoria Star.

War demand has caused an increase of wages  
estimated at not less than \$300,000,000 in two  
years. This has raised the cost of production and  
enabled many to buy freely. Coal prices are ris-  
ing because of a shortage of labor at the mines,  
from which men have been drawn to more pro-  
fitable work in connection with war supplies. The  
checking of immigration has affected our supply  
of labor. A long list of secondary or related  
causes could be made, with plenty of evidence  
as to the force of each one. To these, and to the  
war demand and crop shortage, should be added  
the price changes which so sharply increase the  
cost of living, and not to market speculation or  
to combinations formed in hostility to the public  
interest.—New York Times.

"The German vote," which as such never should  
have had existence, or, having existence, should  
never have had recognition from political parties  
or from professional politicians, as a vote having  
alien objects and disloyal purposes, as an impudent  
intrusion upon the political system of the United  
States, stands now spurned and scorned by those  
it was principally intended to intimidate or con-  
trol. Both parties are at present striving to  
cleanse themselves of contact with it. Self-respect-  
ing Germans everywhere should be as pleased  
over its elimination from the politics of the United  
States as are all good citizens of the latter coun-  
try.—Christian Science Monitor.

"You ask what road I propose to travel," Mr.  
Hughes said to his audience in Boston. Then he  
described the road he will take. Were the way  
stations of Watchful Waiting, Too Proud to Fight,  
Serving Humanity in Mexico, Executive Surrender,  
Bryan, Daniels and Baker on the route? No. Mr.  
Hughes, not having a One-Track Mind, will be  
able to run a few express trains. The road he will  
travel has no curves, no open switches, no broken  
block signals; and, besides being straight, it is  
rock-ballasted.—New York Sun.

It makes no difference that Mr. Hughes de-  
nounces the hyphen; that his financial support  
comes from many of those men who are actually  
assisting in the defeat of Germany, and that Theo-  
dore Roosevelt, in his boisterous backing of Mr.  
Hughes, weeps bitterly over our restraint in deal-  
ing with Germany. The hyphen is merely out of  
defeat Wilson. To be able to deprive a man of  
the highest office in the land would be no slight  
accomplishment for a small minority thus using  
its balance of power.—Boston Globe.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS  
Best Service Column in City.

Word has been received at the War  
Department of the death on Sunday at  
Cornwall-on-Hudson, of Maj. Chancellor  
Martin, a veteran of the Indian wars and  
formerly chairman of the Board of Civil  
Service Examiners.

Maj. Martin was a native of Illinois.  
He was graduated from West Point in  
1888 and was assigned as a second lieuten-  
ant in the Third Infantry. In August,  
1890, he was transferred to the Twenty-  
fourth Infantry, and less than a month  
later was discharged from the army at his  
own request.

He went to Egypt in 1894 and became  
a member of the general staff of that  
country. Three years later he returned  
to the United States. He entered the  
United States Customs Service in 1890  
and in 1890 was appointed deputy collec-  
tor of customs of the port of New York.

Official figures furnished the National  
Security League by Gen. H. P. McCain,  
U. S. A., adjutant general of the army,  
in response to inquiries set on foot by  
the league, show that in spite of the in-  
creased paper strength of the army pro-  
vided by the army organization act, the  
actual strength of the army is not yet up  
to the number authorized under the old  
law.

At the time the new law was passed  
the full authorized peace strength of the  
army was 113,564 enlisted men. An  
emergency measure increased this by 20,-  
000 additional men to be enlisted at the  
discretion of the President. Under the  
present law the authorized strength on a  
peace footing should be 116,947 men.

On September 30, 1915, when the cam-  
paign to raise 20,000 additional men began,  
the actual enlisted personnel amounted to  
86,907. Since that time, as a result of an  
active and energetic search for recruits,  
12,650 more men have been enlisted, bring-  
ing the total up to 99,557 men—which is  
still 14,390 below the former peace  
strength, with the 20,000 additional men  
still to be found, or a total shortage of  
34,807 men.

The U. S. S. Olympia, which served as  
Dewey's flagship in the Spanish-American  
war, again is in the naval service, after  
undergoing extensive repairs.  
For the last three-and-a-half years the  
Olympia had been laid up at the Charle-  
stown (S. C.) Navy Yard gradually under-  
going repairs, and now she is in first-class  
shape for active duty. Her machinery  
has been thoroughly overhauled, and the  
officers' quarters put in order to fit them  
for the admiral's use, for the vessel is to  
be the flagship of the Atlantic cruiser  
squadron during winter maneuvers in the  
West Indies.

## ARMY ORDERS.

Resignation of First Lieut. Alfred W. Cook,  
Twelfth Infantry, New York National Guard, ac-  
cepted by President.

Special Orders amended so as to direct Capt.  
George W. England, Third Infantry, to join his  
regiment.

Capt. John Scott, Fourth Infantry, detailed to fill  
a vacancy in the Signal Corps, West Coast.

W. Harris, Jr., Signal Corps, relieved from duty  
in that corps. Capt. Harris assigned to Fourth  
Infantry.

Capt. Henry E. Mitchell, Quartermaster Corps,  
will report to Southern Department for assignment  
to duty, temporarily. Capt. Mitchell will retain  
quarters at station to which he was assigned prior  
to detail in Quartermaster Corps.

Resignation of Second Lieut. Ralph B. Fairchild,  
Second Infantry, Texas National Guard, accepted  
by President.

Special Orders relating to Capt. Edgar Hays,  
Fourth Infantry, Alabama National Guard, re-  
solved.

Resignation of Capt. Richard R. Lewis, Third  
Infantry, Texas National Guard, accepted by the  
President.

Resignation of First Lieut. Thomas G. Allen,  
Medical Reserve Corps, accepted by President.

Resignation of First Lieut. Charles E. Geoghegan,  
Second Infantry, Virginia National Guard, ac-  
cepted by President.

Leave of absence for fourteen days granted Col.  
Samuel Reber, Signal Corps.

Leave of absence granted Capt. George M. Brooke,  
Field Artillery, detached officers' list, extended  
one month.

Lieut. Col. Harold L. Jackson (promoted from  
major of infantry with rank from July 1, 1916),  
assigned to Third Infantry.

Maj. Ralph S. Granzer, Quartermaster Corps, re-  
lieved from duty in Philippine Department, and  
will sail for Manila to United States and report  
for further orders.

Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, Quartermaster  
Corps, relieved from duty in Philippine Department,  
and will sail for United States.

Capt. Charles E. Wheatley, Quartermaster Corps,  
relieved from duty in Philippine Department, and  
will return to United States.

Capt. John R. Hays, Quartermaster Corps, re-  
lieved from duty in Philippine Department, and  
will return to United States.

Advancement to grade of first lieutenant on re-  
tired list of army, to date from June 3, 1916,  
of Second Lieut. Frank L. Basa, U. S. A., retired,  
announced.

## NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. R. T. S. Lowell, to act on staff, com-  
mander, submarine force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. A. C. Reed, to Washington.

Lieut. S. C. Loomis, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. A. Lee, to Eagle.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. de C. Chavaler, to  
Washington.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. T. Bartlett, to Wash-  
ington.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. A. McCreary, to New  
Orleans as executive officer and navigator.

Ensign S. H. Quarles, to treatment, Naval Hos-  
pital.

Ensign S. H. Quarles, to treatment, Naval Hos-  
pital.

Ensign S. H. Quarles, to treatment, Naval Hos-  
pital.

Ensign S. H. Quarles, to treatment, Naval Hos-  
pital.

Ensign S. H. Quarles, to treatment, Naval Hos-  
pital.

Ensign S. H. Quarles, to treatment, Naval Hos-  
pital.

Ensign S. H. Quarles, to treatment, Naval Hos-  
pital.

## Today's Events

Annual flower show, government hot houses, Four-  
teenth and H streets northwest, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.  
Annual meeting, United Hebrew Fair, Eighth  
Street Temple, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Citizens' Association of Chery Chase,  
Chery Chase School House, 8 p. m.  
Dance, Fortnightly Dance Club, Studio Hall, 8  
p. m.  
Meeting, Wilson and Marshall Democratic Associa-  
tion, white parlor, New Exhibit, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Board of Education, Franklin School, 8  
p. m.  
Opening Night School, Maryland State Col-  
lege, College Park, Md.  
Lecture, "History of Slaves and Slaveholders,"  
Milestone No. 1, Franklin Park, Va., 8:30 o'clock  
p. m.  
Reception, board of lady managers of Women's  
Christian Association, 4 to 7 o'clock p. m.  
Tag Day, benefit Holy Name Nursery.  
Anniversary, thirtieth anniversary of founding of  
Ancient Order of Knights of Jerusalem, banquet  
to be held 308 O street northwest,  
4 o'clock.  
Meeting, Cercades Proletarianes Redivivas.  
Lecture, "History of Slaves and Slaveholders,"  
Milestone No. 1, Franklin Park, Va., 8:30 o'clock  
p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.  
New National—Potash and Perlmutter in So-  
ciety, 8:15 p. m.  
Belasco—Washington Square Players in repertoire,  
8:15 p. m.  
Polka—Keep Moving, 8:15 and 8:35 p. m.  
Keith's—Vanderbilt, 8:15 and 8:35 p. m.  
Gaiety—Burlesque, 8:15 and 8:35 p. m.  
Grand—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Borden—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Loew's—Columbia—Photoplays, 10:20 a. m. to  
11 p. m.

## Jottings from Jokers

Worth Trying—Photographer—Where is  
that new office boy?  
Assistant—He is up in the dark room.  
"What is he doing up there?"  
"When I saw him a few minutes ago  
he was holding his pay envelope in front  
of the enlarging machine."—Youngstown  
Telegram.

The Difficult Task—"Why do they say  
that the first year of married life is  
usually the most difficult?"  
"I don't know, unless it takes about  
that long for the groom to get to know  
all his wife's relations so that he doesn't  
pass any of them on the street."—Detroit  
Free Press.

Reversing the Order—The Acrobat—  
What's become of the man who throws  
knives and battle axes at his wife?  
The Soubrette—He will be laid up for a  
couple of weeks.

The Acrobat—Meet with an accident.  
The Soubrette—No, his wife struck him  
with a skillet—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.  
Montana arrived at Narragansett Bay, October 3